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ADDRESS
TO THE FREEMEN AND VOTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The immense importance of the next Presidential Election, and the deep interest it has awakened, form our apology for this Address to the Freeman and Voters of North Carolina.

Collisions of opinion, which grow out of political controversies, are conducive in the end to the discovery of truth, and a frank investigation of the measures of our government ought never to be discouraged. But every sober minded man unites in the sentiment that now-a-days there is too much evasion and too little reason; too much Party and too little regard for Principle in the discussion of public measures; and that in examining the characters of our public officers, there is a fearful disregard of truth and justice.

True, the line between a fearless exposure of crime, and a prejudiced attempt to pervert the acts of a public servant, may not always be easy to discover; but then it is certain that few of the enemies of Mr. VAN BUREN seem to be as wretchedly obnoxious as they are injurious to conceal it.

Great efforts are made to impress the public mind with the false opinion that our prosperity is staying, and that a firm but judicious exercise of our authority by the constitutional agents of the people is despotic. These things ought not to be so. There is no nation where all the solid blessings of life are more enjoyed than they are in the United States; and there never was one in which they are secured to the great body of the people by such slender sacrifices. The administration of the Government has been conducted by Mr. VAN BUREN, I believe, with us pure intentions, and certainly with as respectful consideration for the opinions and feelings of others, as ever actuated the Chief Magistrate of any country; and it is alike unjust and injurious to the people, to denounce a President for faults he has not been guilty of, to depreciate the condition of the country below the high rank it proudly occupies. Why should a People be roused into a hatred against a constitutional authorities of the land, or taught a habitual distrust of the Government they have loved, except there be some wish to reconcile them to its overthrow? Let those who entertain such treason against our Government, beware of encouraging this detestable habit, and let the men of talents and character in the opposition rise to the level of such as are mere tools of faction, and cultivate a higher and nobler aim than to render odious those who are possessed of power in the Government, in order that they may be dispossessed and others may vault into their vacant seats!

Has Mr. VAN BUREN been treacherous to the Union and the principles upon which he was elevated to his present high station?—Let his disability be proved by presenting the facts to our understanding! Are the measures of his Administration unwise or unconstitutional? Let it be shown to appeal to our reason! Do his opponents propose measures which are better for the Republic? If they be pointed out and recommended to our agents! Do his enemies hold doctrines that are more congenial to the rights of the People? Then declare such sentiments plainly and unreservedly, and leave an intelligent community to judge! Does the President hide his opinions and the open enunciation of his political principles? Let his enemies shew this, by exhibiting a sealed letter upon him for an expression of his sentiments, with his refusal to answer them! If those who are resisting the election of the President a second term, are not willing to meet his friends on grounds like these, then they have no right to complain, when the clamors by which so many are endeavoring to alarm the public mind, are resolved into the mere ravings of disappointed ambition or the mutterings of a factious spirit; whose sole dependence is upon creating political discord, who would sink into insignificance in a time of perfect tranquility.

In Republican party, the friends of the Administration, believe that the President is entitled to their confidence; and relying upon the intelligence of the People, we fearlessly invite an examination into the facts. If these do not establish the claims of Mr. VAN BUREN to the support of the People, they have cause to see it and the right to call him out of office. If these do not fix a mark upon his enemies who have been most active in defaming his Administration, then are they greatly deceived in their character.

CHAPTER L

Sedition, the Banks, & the Independent Treasury.
In November, 1836, Mr. VAN BUREN was elected President. In March, 1837, he took possession of that high station, in accordance with the Constitution and the will of a majority; and in his Annual Address he openly rebuked the fanatical Abolitionists, by a clear declaration of his intense hostility to it. As before his election he had pledged himself inflexibly to resist this spirit of discord, so did he now renew that oath to the nation and the world and give assurance to all people that he would VETO any bill which might be passed on the subject! He honored not the name of the fanatics, and least of all upon his right, he also overruled the numerous discussions of a Southern opposition.

Was he not faithful and wise and patriotic in this?

In less than three months after his administration began, and before he had done a single act which by the remotest possibility could have had any injurious effect upon the Banks, three of them in which the public treasure was deposited, then one out of the Union to the other, stopped payment, and by one coupure set adrift the nation's trust. Whig Banks and Bank Whigs forthwith united in a common cause of hostility to the Administration. These "Facts of the Government" were no sooner guilty of this dishonesty, than they became favorites of the opposition, and they have carried on a joint warfare against the Administration ever since. No little embarrassment was experienced in executing the laws, after all the money of the nation had been seized by the keepers of it; and in September, 1837, the President convened Congress to advise and to provide by law for the relief of the people and their Government. In compliance with the mandate of the Constitution, he is bound to give Congress "information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." [Article 2, Section 3.] He has no right to be silent, even if he had despaired to shrink from his duty.

The connection between Banks and the Government having been dissolved by the faithlessness of the Banks, the President "judged it necessary and expedient" to have nothing more to do with them: *To disperse Bank and State:* To separate the Banks and Politics: To let the Banks alone, and to put no more of the public money into their hands; and believing this, he met the responsibility of his office and "RECOMMENDED" it accordingly. This is the INDEPENDENT TREASURY!

Did the President force or endeavor improperly to force this measure upon the nation? On the contrary, the same message which first recommended it also urged it upon Congress to suggest some plan for keeping and disbursing the public money that was better than this, if in their wisdom any such a one could be devised; and he also distinctly promised to give to their will his most hearty co-operation. There being a majority in the House of Representatives who were hostile to the Administration, they rejected the INDEPENDENT TREASURY, but proposed no substitute in its stead.

Is there any fault in the President here?

Again: The same Representatives of the People met in Congress in December, 1837. It was the same Congress at another session. Did the President attack their right of independent judgment or exhibit in any form the insolence of office? On the contrary, he calmly reviewed the objections that Banks and partisans had urged against the INDEPENDENT TREASURY, and pointed at the daring impudence with which the Banks had arrayed themselves against the country; and seeing no alternative but absolute submission to the irresponsible control of associated wealth, or the adoption of some system which like the Independent Treasury would make the interest of the Banks to be honest and let politics alone, he was compelled, by his oath, his patriotism and his station, to renew his recommendation! He did it and the House of Representatives refused their assent to it! Mr. Van Buren did not stop here.—He entreated your Representatives, at all events, to agree upon some law prescribing severe punishments against public agents who should steal the public money, and to declare it a *felony* in any officer to loan or use the public money for private speculations.—The same House of Representatives refused their assent to this also.

He deputed to Congress the allowance of any large discretion in the Executive over the public purse. He pointed out to your Representatives how the dishonesty of the Banks had in effect suspended the existing laws for regulating the Treasury of the Union, and earnestly invoked the aid of this law-giving power to pass some bill which would take the purse out of Executive discretion and put it, where it should be, under the guardianship of LAW, and if they did not concur in the measures he "judged expedient and necessary," then to devise some better one for the permanent relief of the People and their Government. His words we do not profess to repeat, but only the substance of his recommendations.

Now, what more could HE do? These reasonable "recommendations" of our President passed in the Senate, but they were rejected in the other branch of Congress; and finally *nothing at all was done*. A long session of seven months or more was consumed in forming new parties; starting candidates for President, and in violent invectives against our Rulers; but no act was passed, and we do not recollect that the opposition in the House of Representatives ever seriously *proposed* any measure instead of this Independent Treasury and the others which they had rejected. Now what less could any Congress have done for the good of the nation? Was it patriotic to leave the country without necessary laws, of some sort, for keeping the public money and guarding it against any dishonest use of it? Let the People answer for themselves! Let the immense default of *Swartwout and Price*, after this neglect by Congress, aid them in determining the question how far it was proper to declare such offences *felonies* and punish them accordingly.

Again: The same Congress met in December, 1838; which, however, expired by law on the 4th March, 1839, to give place to the present Congress, more "fresh from the people."

The President never recommended this measure to any Congress which had been *elected to oppose it*. A very large proportion of that Congress which preceded the present one, was chosen by the people before the bank explosion of 1837, and before the President recommended the Independent Treasury at all. He "believed," in the language of the Constitution, that this measure was "expedient and necessary." His experience and sagacity supplied no other that the Constitution sanctioned. The wisdom of Congress, although thrice assembled, suggested none; but at the very first election of Representatives to another Congress the people have sanctioned this recommendation of the President. He stood firm and unmoved when timid counsellors shrank and treacherous Democrats forsook the people's standard, under the combined pressure of party clamor and bank panic. "In this sense has the President offended."

To overview the Administration and sustain the

MELBOURNE, N. C., JUNE 21, 1840.

{No. from Commencement, 1,044.

Events which have recently actually conducted and manifested among the various State legislatures in countering the public voice. But in vain: the present Congress, which is the first and only one elected under the Independent Treasury, was proposed, is a fair exponent of the popular will upon that subject, and a majority are in favor of Mr. Van Buren's recommendation. It has passed in the Senate and will pass in the House of Representatives, in obedience to the will of the PEOPLE, and against the resistance of eight hundred BANKS.

What a triumph to Democracy! What a rebuke to the treachery of venal politicians! What a rebuke to the insolence of Party!

What an evidence of the integrity of the People, and of their capacity for self-government!

If this conflict terminated against the Administration, it would have been a triumph of the Banks over the Government, except what the Act of Congress command him to expend!

The Constitution answers, NO. Can he take a dollar out of the Treasury, except what the Act of Congress command him to expend?

The Constitution again answers, NO. Can he refuse to apply the public money which is appropriated by Congress to such purposes as the LAW itself requires, whether he approves or not?

The Constitution again answers, HE CANNOT. The President, therefore, has no legislative power, and, of course, no control over the public money and the expenditures of the Government, except those:

First—Before a law is passed he may recommend it to the consideration of Congress.

Second—After a bill is passed by Congress, VETO it.

Now, if Mr. Van Buren has failed to exercise those his only constitutional powers, or either of them, in a proper manner, and thereby has permitted any extravagance which he might have prevented, it is admitted that to that extent he merits censure.

How are the facts?

First—His recommendations beforehand!

Look at his messages to Congress for these.

See there how earnestly and constantly he has pressed it upon Congress to be more economical.

Nay, has he not been reproved by a member of the House, in a public speech, for going too far?

Were not his opponents disposed to censure him for his exceeding anxiety to prevent extravagant appropriations?

Did not some of them denounce him as a trespasser upon the rights of Congress?

Second—His VETO.

The President cannot rightfully veto any bill which barely appropriates money to carry into effect a law already in force.

This would be exerting the tyrant's power of suspending laws, not the constitutional power of veto upon a bill.

Again: If Congress passes a bill providing the means necessary to carry on the operations of the Government, although it may contain numerous items of unpardonable extravagance, which by themselves ought to be retorted, yet the President cannot veto them, because he has no power to veto parts of ANY bill without the whole.

He cannot veto the extraneous items of a bill, nor the parts of a bill, or any part of ALL!

If he does the first, the wheels of government will be stopped.

If, to avoid this, he adopts the other alternative, these extravagant appropriations are effected in spite of him.

Now, after this fair exposition of the President's power, his bitterest opponents are challenged to point out a single instance where a Money Bill has passed during Mr. Van Buren's administration that he could have vetoed and where he has not done so.

If there has been any such official delinquency in the President it is on the Record, and we demand of his accusers to shew it!

But they cannot do it!

CHAPTER II.

Public Expenditures.

But the enemies of Mr. Van Buren, seeing that the Independent Treasury must soon pass, in spite of all their disorderly resistance in the past and present Congress, and anticipating how a short session will falsify their claims against it, have lately lowered the tone of their denunciations in respect to the Independent Treasury, and are laboring to excite opposition, and to hide their party's intentions to fix upon this country an irresponsible bank dynasty, by their cries for *retrenchment and reform* in the *Expenses* of the Government. Have they proposed any bill to decrease the number or the salaries of officers? One fact is worth a hundred professions! We believe that there has been but one measure of the kind, viz: to diminish the salary of the *Commissioner of Pens*sions. It passed by the aid of *Democratic votes*, and the President had no hesitation in approving it. But no sooner was this done, than these economical statements of the Opposition became dissatisfied with their work, and have been supplanting to undo it ever since. Having discovered, to their chagrin, that the Commissioner of Pens was a *Harrison Whig*! their views of the matter of economy were altogether changed! Have they spent their time at Congress in voting or in talking? Have they not wasted the public money by voting "fat jobs" to one Printer sufficient to enable him to let out the work to another, and pocket TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for his share of profits? Have they not altogether neglected the appropriate duties of legislation, and converted the House of Representatives into a great theatre for President making and unmaking? The falsehood and unfairness which have characterized their discussions upon the subject of the public expenditure have been so lately exposed by the "facts and figures" of Mr. Benton's speech, that very little need be added to them. We can not too earnestly commend that able and conclusive speech to the real people of North Carolina. Let Democrats read it for their defence; and let any unprejudiced opponent of the Administration peruse it, if he dares to give truth fair play.

We are in no sense the advocates for extravagance. All Administrations have been and always will be imposed upon by some of their officers. It is the lot of human nature, and the best, if not the only, preservative against the Government of a people being extravagant, is to lessen the Taxes. The legislators always have spent, and always will spend the money, if the people consent to let it be collected from their pockets and put into a public Treasury. The present Administration and its supporters generally have constantly advocated this doctrine, and have, therefore, resisted any increase of the *Tariff* or *Taxes*. These taxes have been gradually reduced under the "Compromise Act," ever since Mr. Van Buren came into office; and it is the policy of his friends to keep these taxes down. That Act ex-

pries soon, and the next Administration will be charged with the responsibility of revising the Tariff. This Administration is committed, pledged to the policy of *Anglo-American Free Trade*, and the public voice of the country demands that their policy be carried out.

It dare not and cannot withdraw from its position!

How far, therefore, it will be content in as to change it for one whose policy will be withdrawn from the public eye any of Gen. Harrison's project views on this and other great subjects, we have for you to determine; only repeating that consistency will never be practically secured as long as the people are taxed more than is necessary for a cheap administration of their Government.

If money is paid into the Treasury, members of Congress will be sure to spend it!

But why all this clamor against Mr. Van Buren about the expenditures of the Government? Is it his fault that the appropriations are extravagant?

Can the President make laws either to spend or to save our money?

The Constitution answers, NO.

Can he take a dollar out of the

Treasury, except what the Act of Congress command him to spend?

Can he refuse to apply the public

money which is appropriated by Congress to such

purposes as the LAW itself requires, whether he approves or not?

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How are the facts?

First—His recommendations—Nominations—Secret Committee—Log Cabin—Hard Cider, &c.

If Mr. VAN BUREN's merits were even less than his friends suppose, there is so much in the course and character of the opposition for a prudent people to resist and condemn, that these might of themselves force us into a support of this Administration, and to vote for the re-election of the President.

Guided by the secret counsels of an irresponsible Executive Committee, this party which heretofore abused the *Caucus*-system, have adopted the evil they once affected to abhor and have fearfully enlarged upon its practice.

The old caucus plan, upon which the Republican Members of Congress used to nominate a Candidate for President, was one by which they all met openly together, to select the individual they preferred, and then they laid his *Principles before the people*, as well as his NAME.

But now, this is substituted by a private association of *Members of Congress*, who lay before the People the NAME of their leader, but hide from the public eye the PRINCIPLES of their candidate for the Presidency.

CHAPTER III.

Harrison's pretensions—Nominations—Secret Committee—Log Cabin—Hard Cider, &c.

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Currency," which he has said the Constitution alike permits, and requires Congress to establish in some form?

Fact 5. At no public Convention or other meeting of the Harrison party in North Carolina certainly, and so far as we have heard, at none in any other State have the Qosition resolved that a National Bank is either unconstitutional or inexpedient. If, therefore, they are against a Bank, this concealment of their opinions is unaccountable—If they are for it, as we suppose, there is less difficulty in discovering the motive for their silence!

Fact 6. In the public speeches of their leaders, throughout the United States, delivered in our State Legislatures and elsewhere, they have denounced Gen. Jackson's measures in respect to the United States Bank, and "falsely sacrificed to them, and to the interests of that Bank all the evils of 'hard times and bank failures.' The Bank, interest and bank power were angry, led by the old United States Bank, made the measures of our Government the pretext for Bank oppression and the excuse for Bank dishonesty, and have cried out for another National Bank as the only medicine for our disease; and the Opposition or Harrison party, who generally concurred in their censures, and co-operated in every effort to give succor to their schemes; and it is, therefore, absurd in any of them to pretend that they are not really in favor of the Bank.

Fact 7. As a party, they never once united in reprobating the misconduct of the U. S. State Bank! Do what it might, the Bank was never wrong; or, at all events, its acts were excusable. BUT THEIR GOVERNMENT WAS NEVER RIGHT!

Instances of this are too recent to have escaped the public mind; and, therefore, we do not repeat them. Yet these issues of them so opposite to illustrate their present claims, that it may not be unuseful to recur to it:

The Bank of the United States demanded specie of us to require specie (which the local Banks by an edict will soon come from the same of the Bank Directors, in Banks) by a law of Compensation of their notes by the same for the same public service for the public revenue.

This was right? This was wrong?

From these facts, and others like them, we have inferred that the opposition party are in fact the *National Bank*, and that the Harrison party is in fact the *Bank party*, and when men of character and sense hazard a guess of it, is it not calculated to excite some emotions of surprise? Such a denial in the face of such facts, and in contradiction to what is daily occurring before the public eye, cannot command our confidence. It is opposed to common sense and common experience, and this attempt at deception is in itself enough to awaken public vigilance.—The Harrison party act in favor of a National Bank! What then is Gen. Harrison for? What else are the Harrison party for? They oppose the *Independent Treasury*! They oppose the *State Bank system*; and if they are also hostile to a *National Bank*, let them "remove the mask" and tell the people plainly what they are in favor of!

To those who regard a National Bank as the means of strengthening their Party, and on that account only are endeavoring to re-establish it, it is useless to address any language of reasonable remonstrance. Such men are partisans of the worst sort; pledged to one side—country or no country—and blindly wedded to an Idol. Those reflecting and sober-minded men of all parties, who have had no selfish motives for it, and yet on former occasions have inclined to a National Bank, will not refuse to listen to a few plain considerations which it seems to us ought now to decide this question finally.

To you, then, fellow citizens, we address the inquiry: Why was it that any of you supported a re-charter of the old Bank in 1832? Was it not because you were ignorant of its concealed misdeeds which were afterwards disclosed, and because you thought the CHANCE would break up the current of business, and produce confusion and a disastrous effect on money? Is it not so?

The majority have decided the other way. The voice of the People, and the lawful authority of the Government, have put down the National Bank; there has been a faint resistance ever since, against establishing any substitute for its agency in the Government; that resistance is now over, and the *Independent Treasury* will soon be in operation. This delay has been injurious to business, because it kept things unsettled; that cause being removed, and every one becoming satisfied about what is to be the policy of the country, there will be not much difficulty hereafter.

Now, apply to this state of things those principles of action upon which heretofore you inclined to a Bank, and see if it is wise or prudent to reverse the position of the country? Shall we be always doing and undoing? Is nothing to be settled? If it create derangement in business and pressure to pass from Bank to Independent Treasury, must not the same consequences follow in passing back from Independent Treasury to Bank? Should this be done now? Shall the nation be distracted three years by the discussions of a public measure, and as soon as it is passed, and before there has been any time afforded to test, by experience, the excellencies of the new system, shall the people be disposed to repudiate it? Judge for yourselves.

Again: A National Bank might be made; and in some respects it was a convenient agent of the Government; still every body knows that it is also capable of becoming a TREMENDOUS EVIL. It is said by some to be a necessary evil; but if the Independent Treasury should answer the valuable and desirable ends which its patriotic friends have believed it will do, surely no patriot is so bold to a National Bank, that he is unwilling to see his country benefited in any other way! All that the Administration asks is that the Independent Treasury may have a FAIR CHANCE. It is not possible for it to do any great mischief; for in ability to do evil, it is to the United States Bank as a babe to a giant! We remember that many of you supported the United States Bank, and not a few to re-establish any power in our country that is stronger than its creator!—Is it wise in us to do it until, after a fair trial, the Independent Treasury has failed to answer a good purpose? Is it not certain that the creation of a National Bank by the strength of a party, will at once put the party into a power under Bank auspices, and that a Party-Bank and Bank-Party will be concentrated into a dangerous union; corrupt each other and the Government, and greatly oppress the People?

Again: Is there a farmer—a mechanic—a republican—a Freeman indeed, of any class, who would give his assent to the creation of a REPETERAL Bank of the United States? Yet it is undeniable that a Bank established upon the ground of indiscrepancy necessity, will be perpetual. For if the necessity for it exists now, as must it exist in future. If its disengagement now, has been op-

pressive, it will hereafter be remorseless. If it can extort a charter now, when the Administration is opposed to it, and if the people were to turn out their Democratic rulers to put in a Bank Administration, the Bank might hereafter prescribe its own terms, and nominate at pleasure the rulers of a Free People.

CHAPTER VI. The Concealment of the Opposition.

And are we guilty of appealing to any jealousies unworthy of honest freemen, when we denounce the concealments which are attempted to be practised towards the people by party leaders and party candidates, and their confidential committees, and proclaim our own just apprehensions that they cover up a design to create a National Bank under party auspices, and to restore and perpetuate the power of a party under Bank auspices, whom the people have more than once discarded, and with one of whose ancient leaders it was a favorite notion, that the *servants* of the Government is its corruption? Fellow-citizens, do you not see in this "policy" to keep from the "public eye" even the declarations of a party leader, and to force him into power *unpledged*, that there must be some extraordinary motive for it; and without troubling ourselves with any particular investigation into all the probable causes for it, is it unreasonable or uncharitable to infer that they have intentions which they deem the People incompetent to decide upon, or too honest to be trusted with knowing?

CHAPTER VII. Harrison's inhumanity to the Poor.

We have intimated that Gen. Harrison has enacted laws of an inhuman character towards POOR PEOPLE. We have no disposition to add unnecessarily to the angry feelings of indignant freemen, by a comparison of Gen. Harrison's past acts with the present acts of his party to enlist the poor to his support.—Those, however, who know the *wine* most expect to resp the whirlwind! Here are the FACTS:—THE RECORDED FACTS, on this subject.

Extracts from the *Journal of the Ohio Senate*, 30th January, 1821.

"The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

"The Senate then, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the bill from the House entitled An Act for the punishment of certain offences, therein named, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker, Allen Trimble, resumed the chair.

"Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the eighteenth section of said bill, as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff of the county to SELL OUT SUCH PERSON AS A SERVANT, to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due for the shortest period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the Sheriff shall give the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of MASTERS AND SERVANTS, until the time of service expires; and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as it, or may be, provided by law in the case of master and apprentice. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provision of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge. Provided that the court, in pronouncing upon any person convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act."

"And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Beasley, Brown, Fithian, Gass, Henton, Jennings, Lucas, Mathews, McLaughlin, M'Milan, Newton, Robt. Russell, Stone, Scofield, Shelby Spencer, Swearington, Thomson, and Womeldorf—20.

"And those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Foss, Foster, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, M'Lean, Oswall, Pollock, Ruggles, Roberts, Wheeler, and Speaker—12."

Here is an act which General Harrison approved whilst he was Governor of the Territory of Indiana, extracted from the Revised Code of that Territory, 1807:

Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of the penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall stand and be lawful for the court before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the sheriff to SELL or hire the persons so convicted, to service to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time as the court will think reasonable.

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress, before the term of such service shall be expired, he or she so absconding, shall on conviction before a justice of the peace, be WHIPPED with thirty-nine stripes; and shall moreover serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec. 31. The Judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the Grand Jury, at each and every court in which a Grand Jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.

Approved, September 17, 1807.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Here is another extract from the same source:

"It is therefore enacted, That every free male inhabitant of the age of 21 years, resident in the Territory, and who hath been a citizen of any State in the Union, or who has been two years resident in this Territory, or holds a freehold in fifty acres of land within any county of the same, or any law quantity in the county in which he shall reside, paid with the improvements made thereon, shall be worth the value of one hundred dollars, or who has paid for, and in virtue of a deed of conveyance, or further assurance from a person vested with the fee, is in actual possession of fifty acres of land subject to taxation in the county in which he shall be resident, shall be held by heretofore declared to be duly qualified electors of representatives for the counties in which they are respectively resident."

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.

Approved, September 17, 1807.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

And here is an extract from the Ordinance, establishing the North Western Territory, which shows that without his assent these laws could not have been in force:

"And all bills having passed by a majority of the House and by a majority of the Council, shall be referred to the Governor, for his assent, but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent."

His veto was absolute. No law could pass without his "assent," though every member of the House of Representatives, and the Council, might desire it most ardently.

Again: Is there a farmer—a mechanic—a republican—a Freeman indeed, of any class, who would give his assent to the creation of a REPETERAL Bank of the United States? Yet it is undeniable that a Bank established upon the ground of indiscrepancy necessity, will be perpetual. For if the necessity for it exists now, as must it exist in future. If its disengagement now, has been op-

posite, it will hereafter be remorseless. If it can extort a charter now, when the Administration is opposed to it, and if the people were to turn out their Democratic rulers to put in a Bank Administration, the Bank might hereafter prescribe its own terms, and nominate at pleasure the rulers of a Free People.

Mark! Gen. Harrison voted in Ohio, against

striking out!

Fellow-citizens: On the subject of these laws to sell white men and women for fines and slavery, will call on to draw your attention to a few of the numerous blunders which might follow; and we point them out to you as some forewarning of what we may look for when *whites* shall turn *negroes*, and force all their "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" measures upon the free Men and WOMEN of this nation.

Two men are indicted for fighting. Each one is fined fifty dollars. The one is liable to pay it, and the other is not, and, therefore, he is "imprisoned for the fine," and the Sheriff may sell the letter to a "master." His fine is poor boy to be sold. He is rich and does not. Now, is he sold for his crime or sold for his ROBERT?

Take it, however, as Gen. Harrison's advocates would have it to be: Suppose it be true that he is sold for his offense against the laws. Does it mend the matter? Two men fight—the one who is able to pay is fined for fighting, the other who is poor is put in prison and sold for the very same offence!! Is this any better?

But it has been said that the Ohio law was a "humane"!!! substitute for whipping! Gen. Harrison intimated this as a part of his defense for that odious vote. And what becomes of the "humane" in the Indiana Act?

A poor man's daughter is sold—sold to the highest bidder—no matter who—so he is a *bidding*! She absconds from this cruel servitude! She seeks the home of her mother! On conviction before a Justice of the Peace, SHE shall be whipped—she SHALL be whipped—she shall be WHIPPED

ninety-nine stripes, says this Indiana Code!

This is the law. This is the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" heretofore provided for the "dear POOR FOLKS." What they are to expect hereafter from their new friends it is "policy" to keep concealed from the "public eye," but we have fearlessly endeavored to show some of it in this address.

"STRIPES" and a "MASTER," without the privilege of "voting," it must be confessed, are pretty hard measures, and unless the "log cabin" voters of North Carolina have changed their proud natures and subdued the spirit of '76 which their sires transmitted to them, they will show their new admirers and teachers that our poor people stand easy under no stripes but those of our blessed Union; that they recognize no "masters" in their "log cabins" but themselves; and that as they rule without fresh rods, upon their rights as men, so they will exercise that privilege in defense of their PRINCIPLES and their LIBERTY, and not at the dictation of the Banks or their candidates.

CHAPTER VIII.
Vice Presidency.

In remarking upon the course of the Harrison party, we have spoken of the Vice President, Col. JOHNSON. It is proper to explain that we neither desire nor intend by it to indicate any position for the Republicans to assume on the choice of North Carolina's candidate for the Vice Presidency. It is not our privilege to do it, nor have we any wish to usurp it. Whether Col. Johnson is a candidate or not, our allusion to him is a just and proper exposition of the inconsistency of the Harrison party. The Baltimore Convention of the Republican party, in May last, adopted the following resolution:

And whereas several of the States, which have nominated Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, have put in nomination different individuals as candidates for the office of Vice President, thus indicating a diversity of opinion as to the person best entitled to the nomination; and whereas some of the said States are not represented in this Convention; and as all the individuals so nominated have filled the various public trusts confided to them, ably and faithfully, and have thereby secured for themselves the confidence of their Republican fellow-citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention deem it expedient at the present time not to choose between the individuals in nomination, but to leave the decision to their Republican fellow-citizens in the several States, trusting that before the election shall take place, their opinions shall become so concentrated as to secure the choice of a Vice President by the electoral colleges.

You see in this, at once, their act and their motives for it. There is no concealment: In compliance with the general call for it, a State Convention is expected to assemble in Raleigh on the 9th of July, to decide upon the course which it becomes us to pursue in the choice of a Vice President. The enemies of our principles will do what they can to make discord upon this subject, but we are sure they will be disappointed. The spirit of Republicanism is roused in our State, and the people are every where alive to the contest.—North Carolina has no favorites for Vice President, and would cheerfully support any one of the distinguished men who have been spoken of for office; and to her the reputation of each and all of them is dear, not for their sake, but for the principles they hold. Her voice is for harmony and for an election by the Electoral Colleges, and not by the Senate. How these objects are most likely to be accomplished, will be determined by the Convention itself, and our course will be indicated by the Convention itself, after an open and free interchange of views.

CHAPTER IX.

Governor.—The election for President and Vice President in November will be preceded by the choice of a Governor of North Carolina in August.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS is the candidate of the Republican party. To overthrow this administration and substitute for the Republican principles upon which it is conducted, another administration and different principles, the Harrison party will unite to a man upon Mr. Morehead for their Governor.

Personal considerations with them are overlooked, and we must do the same thing. State policy is merged in the great contest, and for a season we are compelled to follow the example.

Every thing will be forgotten by the other side, to pave the way for a final triumph of a Party which declines to make open professions for the "public eye," and much must be sacrificed by Republicans, even if much were required of us, to maintain the rightful authority of Law against "associated wealth" and all its political allies. But Democrats will have no need for making sacrifices to support

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS for Governor. He is an able defender of the Republican cause. He and his heart are both with the People. In his hands our State administration will be Republicans from habit and from principle. When he presided as a Judge, and party had no motive to traduce him, he was lauded and honored by those who assail him now. Many of you have seen him, and most of you knew him; and even his enemies have been constrained to yield a reluctant admission that he possesses talents of a higher order. In obedience to the call of his Republican friends, he has resigned his Judicial station to be a candidate for Governor, and if the Democrats of North Carolina are as active in their exertions as we know them

to be faithful to the principles of "A WELL REGULATED LIBERTY," he can and he will succeed.

There is no longer any need of troubling the People to notice. They are now aware, and our task is finished. Friends of North Carolina this cause is yours: Go to the Polls and uphold it! This Government is there to serve: Go to the POLLS and support it! And though it may appear that their friends hereafter which heretofore have been used to the *Alien and Sedition Laws* and political deceivers may practice the "policy" of *conspiracy* and *treason*—the "public eye," as it is known, herebefore—the great issue is one between "The People and the Banks!"

Published by order of the Democratic Republican Central Committee, consisting of

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THOMAS LORING.

From the *Concordia Messenger*.

"AN ELOQUENT RECORD."

GEN. HARRISON, born of an aristocratic family, educated under the care of Robert Morris, through family patronage, received an appointment in the standing army, when only nineteen years of age, and there imbibed those high-toned federal principles which have shone so conspicuously in almost every act of his life down to the present day.

In 1798 he was chosen delegate to Congress.—He was a warm and zealous supporter of THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAW Administration of the older Adams, and of all the measures of his Administration while in Congress.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana

been diligently attempting to throw dust in the eyes of the People, by declaring that Harrison was opposed to the restriction of slavery in Missouri;—they even go so far as to tell a dolorful story how the old General, like a devoted patriot, actually enfeebled himself and lost his election to Congress, by his friendship for the South. But the fact is, this, like a good many other tales of the same party, is all humbug and falsehood; neither correct nor true. A few dates and facts will show.

Gen. Harrison took his seat in Congress in December, 1817, as a Representative from Ohio;—his time of service expired on the 4th March, 1819.—In the summer of 1818, he declared his intention of retiring, and declining a re-election, and in that year another man, Thos. F. Rose, was elected to succeed him. Now, the vote for which they claim Gen. Harrison to have been sacrificed by his friendship to the South, was given in February, 1819, after his successor was elected, and after he had declined a re-election. How then, can it be said that he was sacrificed?—But this is not all.—He returned home, and one of the "picture pamphlet" lives, which certainly ought to be the best authority with the party, says that "he served (in Congress) to the satisfaction of his constituents," which is further proved by the fact, that he was elected forthwith to the State Legislature.—But mark his Southern principles!—he wrote a letter to his constituents, denouncing the report of his being in favor of slavery as a "calumny," and producing a certificate to prove that he had belonged at the age of 18 years, to an Abolition Society.—His friends now say that it was a "Humanity Society,"—they are welcome to any name they please—we know that he brought forward this proof to show his Abolition friends that he was opposed to slavery, and that is all we need to know about it;—if not, for what reason did he offer it? Clearly, as a set-off to his vote in Congress. He calls it a "calumny"; it he was "accused of being friendly to slavery."—And this is the friend of the South, that his Federal followers would fain persuade us was sacrificed, alas! for his devotion to Southern principles! But look at the proof below, of his conduct after his vote in Congress, in the Ohio Legislature on this same Missouri question. Here is an extract from the State Journals, duly certified by a Justice of the Peace:

January 3, 1820.—(In Senate.) "Mr. Thompson moved the adoption of the following Preamble and Resolution:

"Whereas the existence of slavery in our country has ever been deemed a great moral and political evil, and in its tendency, directly calculated to impair our national character, and materially affect our national happiness; and, inasmuch as the extension of a slave population in the United States is fraught with the most fearful consequences to the permanency and durability of our Republican institutions; and whereas the subject of the admission of slavery in the new State of Missouri, is at this time before the Congress of the United States;—therefore,

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their zealous endeavors to prevent the adoption of so odious and dangerous a measure."

"On motion of Mr. Harrison, to strike out all after the word "resolved" in said resolution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That our Senators and Representatives be requested to use their utmost exertions, and take every means to prevent the extension of slavery within the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi, and the new States to be formed within that territory, which the Constitution and the treaties made under it will allow."

"Which question to strike out and insert, being put, a division thereof was called for, and, on voting on striking out, it was decided in the negative."

Gen. Harrison voting in the affirmative.

Thursday, January 6, 1820.—The Senate then took up the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the resolution, requesting our members in Congress to oppose the extension of slavery in the territories of the United States, and the first amendment being read as follows: strike out all said resolution after the word "Resolved," as follows: "by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the adoption of so odious and dangerous a measure," and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

"That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost exertions, by every constitutional method, to PREVENT THE ADMISSION OF SLAVERY IN ANY STATE OR TERRITORY OF THE UNION, WHERE SLAVERY DOES NOT EXIST, TO PREVENT ITS FURTHER EXTENSION WHERE IT HAS BEEN INTRODUCED, AND THAT THEY BE FURTHER REQUESTED TO OPPOSE THE ADMISSION OF ANY STATE INTO THE UNION, UNLESS THE FURTHER EXTENSION OF SLAVERY WITHIN SUCH STATE BE EXPRESSLY PROHIBITED."

"Mr. Lucas thereupon moved to disagree to said amendment, which motion was decided in the affirmative."

General Harrison voting in the negative.

The second amendment being read as follows:—strike out all the preamble, after slavery in the first line, which part to be stricken is as follows: "in our country has ever been deemed a great moral and political evil, and in its tendency, directly calculated to impair our national character, and materially affect our national happiness; and, inasmuch as the extension of a slave population in the United States is fraught with the most fearful consequences to the permanency and durability of our Republican institutions; and whereas the subject of the admission of slavery in the new State of Missouri, is at this time before the Congress of the United States. Therefore, and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'in the United States must ever be regarded as a moral and political evil, and the extension thereof, in its tendency, directly calculated to impair the national character, and materially affect the happiness of the people; and inasmuch as the extension of a slave population in the new States and territories hereafter to be erected and admitted into the Union, must increase an evil so much to be deprecated, which, if not promptly to be guarded against, will probably, at some not very distant period, shake the foundation of our political fabric. We would, therefore, fondly hope that the consistency of our national character will never be tarnished by acknowledging an evil while we tolerate its extension, and whilst the civilized nations of the world, not through necessity, but acting on broad principles of philanthropy, are laudably uniting to prevent the extension of traffic in human beings; that the United States who are so immediately interested in this important subject, who understand so well their own rights, and who have so much to dread from the extension of slavery into the interior of this vast Republic, and who have in their power to prevent the evil, will not let pass the present opportunity, but will, by an act of the national councils, guard against the extension of slavery into any of the States hereafter to be admitted, or into any of the territories thereof: therefore.'

"Thereupon, Mr. Lucas moved to disagree to said second and last amendment of the House, which was decided in the affirmative."

General Harrison voting in the negative.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit:

Washington County,

I, Gilbert L. Gibson, a justice of the peace in and for said County, hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions and the votes given by General Harrison upon the same, with the Journal of the Senate of the State of Ohio, being the first session of the eighteenth General Assembly, be-

gun and held in the town of Columbus, in the county of Franklin, Monday, December 6th, 1818, and in the eighteenth year of our State; and I hereby further certify, that the said Preamble, Resolutions, and votes, as given by General Harrison upon the same, are truly copied from the Journal aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal, this 2nd day of June, 1841.

[seal.] GILBERT L. GIBSON.

Thus there is struck from the record of the Whigs another prop, by which they were endeavoring to sustain their Federal Abolitionism.

No wonder that the fanatical friends of the South went into hysterical raptures at the news of this man's nomination:—no wonder that they broke out in the first moment of their transports into shouts and rejoicings "for a great anti-slavery victory." It was a great victory. And woe to the Union, if this victory could be further consummated by the election of Harrison. The Federalists in the South, who are now playing into the hands of Abolitionism would find, when too late, that they had been used—they would have no share in the fat of office for which they are so hungry—but, superseded, shuffled off, and "whistled to the wind," to make room for the Northern blue-light Abolition Federalists, their only reward would be the honor of acting second part in the play of Harri-

son and hard cider.

Instead of voting with the South, on the final question, it will be seen that Harrison was not in Congress at the time Missouri was admitted, which was on the 6th March, 1820.—But on the other hand, he was in the Legislature of Ohio offering and supporting resolutions containing the most violent anti-Southern and Abolition doctrines;—actually voting against us.—And yet his Federal Abolition "conscience keepers" have the modest effrontery to ask the "generous confidence" of Southern men! And his followers in North Carolina and the whole South, to tell us in the face of these official proofs of his opposition to our institutions, that he is our friend!

GEN. HARRISON in favor of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

One of the greatest abuses of which Congress has ever been guilty, is that of voting away the public money to schemes of internal improvement, to making roads, canals, &c., in particular States. We hold, in the first place, that they are not authorized to do so by the Constitution, and in the next place, even if they had the power, that it would be highly unjust to exercise it. When the State of North Carolina entered into the Union, our forefathers never intended that our people, the people of North Carolina, should be taxed to raise money for the purpose of building up fine roads for the benefit of the citizens of other States. The Federalists were the first to claim this power, while the Republicans always denied that Congress possessed it. Gen. Harrison while in Congress voted for every bill or scheme of this kind that came before him.

Harrison's friends at the North have recently published a pamphlet, which they call "William Henry Harrison in Congress;" in this, they boast of his votes and his speeches in favor of Internal Improvement. To show our Republican Farmers in this country, who the man is that the Federalists are trying to impose on us as a true Republican, we will just refer to a few of the votes which he has given.

He always voted for the Cumberland Road Bill, a scheme which has already cost this country nearly seven millions of dollars. Yes, seven millions of the public money for one road, and a part of the amount of course, came out of the pockets of the people of North Carolina.

He voted for an appropriation to connect the Wabash river by a grand canal with Lake Erie, in the State of Indiana.

He voted for a subscription of one million of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

He voted for granting a Township of the Public land—that is: a body of six miles square or 23,040 acres, to Kenyon College in Ohio. These are only a few of the votes of this kind which he has given, but they are sufficient to show what his principles are, and what his policy would be, if he had power. He voted too, to lay a heavy tax on the South, through that "Bill of Abominations," the Tariff of 1828, thus unjustly pinching the money from the pockets of Southern men to make roads and canals in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The Republicans by a hard struggle have succeeded in putting down the Tariff taxes, and have stopped these extravagant and unconstitutional appropriations for Internal Improvement; but the Federalists are unable to rest under this state of affairs; all their efforts are exerted to elect Harrison President, that new Taxes may be laid, and new roads begun.

Will our people suffer themselves to be duped into the support of this man?

THE UNION of the NORTHERN FEDERAL WHIGS and ABOLITIONISTS.

We promised last week to give, what a friend of ours here, and a strong old Republican, calls "documentary evidence," (a thing, by the way, that the Federal Abolitionists mortally detest) of the league and co-operation of the Federal party and the Abolitionists at the North. We intended to do so by a statement of the votes in Congress on questions touching the subject of Abolition. In the address of Mr. Colquitt of Georgia however, we find just the information desired, and set forth in a manner precisely as we could wish.

From a strict examination of the Journals of Congress, he states that the number of Abolition petitions presented last session, amounted to 4,079. Every one will agree that the party and men who presented most of these, must stand highest in the favor of the Abolitionists. Well, of this large number, the extraordinary proportion of 3,786 were presented by Whigs, and only 293, the remainder, by Democrats. In connection with this, it is remarkable, that some of the States from which these petitions came, were represented by Democrats altogether—as New-Hampshire, who refused to present the petitions, and the Abolitionists had them laid before Congress by Federal members from other States. Again: Of the 4,079 pre-

sents, 3,217 were presented by Federalists from States in which they did not reside, and only 7 by Abolitionists. We get to consider and know men, to this end prove that the Federalists and Abolitionists are acting together against the South!—Now, in as much as the votes on different questions on the subject of Abolition interfere with our interests.

Our readers will recollect that Mr. Pendleton of South Carolina introduced certain Resolutions at this time, one of which reads thus: "That in the opinion of this House Congress ought not to interfere in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia!" On this, the vote stood 123 yeas, to 47 nays, and of these 47 nays, 45 were Federalists. Of course they hold that Congress has the right to interfere with slavery in the District. Session before the last of Congress, we believe, Mr. Tatton of Virginia offered a resolution to the effect that all Abolition Petitions should be laid on the table, without being read, printed, referred or acted on. On the passage of this, the vote stood 122 yeas, 47 nays. Fifty one Democrats from non-slave holding States voted in favor of this, and only one Federalist.

Afterwards, Mr. Atherton of New Hampshire, a Democrat offered, as our readers will recollect, a series of strong resolutions—of which this was one:

"Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are part of a plan of operations on foot to effect the institution of slavery in the several States, and indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits."

On the passage of this resolution there were, yeas 136, nays 65,—62 of those voting in the negative were Federalists.

Another of the same series of resolutions was:

"Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly."

On this the yeas were 170, nays 36,—all of the 30, Federalists.

The address of Mr. Colquitt, from which we have taken these facts, extracted by him from the Journals of Congress, contains the statement of the votes on other questions of a like nature, and there stands recorded in all, the uniform opposition of the Northern Federal members to the South, and the same continued action of the Northern Democrats with us and in our favor. Can any man ask for further proof on this point? Is it not perfectly evident that Federalism and Abolitionism are identified at the North! Assuredly they are. Both, heartily and with violent hostility, oppose Southern institutions and Southern rights, and both cordially unite in the support of Harrison. These are the allies of our Federal Harrison men. These incendiary wretches who vilify, traduce and execrate the whole South with the most bitter denunciation—who openly declare that they engage in political strife only to forward their cause, these are the leaders, to whose dictation Southern Federalists have been compelled to submit in taking up old Gen. Harrison for their candidate.

As soon as our space will admit, we intend to publish the excellent address of Mr. Colquitt, or at least part of it. His dignified rebuke must fall with withering effect on the few recreant State Rights men of Georgia who have deserted their old flag staff, to enlist under the hard cider standard of Harrisonism.

We notice that our Representative Mr. Fisher, has been so fortunate as to be excused from further service on the Committee of Elections. This Committee has had a most laborious time the present Session, and especially of late, having been compelled to sit eight or ten hours a day, for weeks, engaged in dull and tiresome investigations;—they were not only kept from attendance on the House, but had little time to attend to any thing else, we should suppose. Mr. Fisher applied to the House, informs us, to be excused from further service on the Committee, because he found himself unable to remain on it and do justice to himself or his Constituents. His application was strongly resisted by several members, and the ayes and nos called for—there were 97 against excusing him and 105 for it; so he was excused, and Mr. P. F. Thomas appointed in his place. We mention one fact for the benefit of the Federalists here, namely, that the Whigs to a man voted against excusing him; so it seems, whatever that party may say at home, in violent abuse of Mr. Fisher and his course in Congress, their brethren there are willing to trust him in the important investigations before that Committee.

The "glorious three days" Celebration at Raleigh, week before last, in honor of the completion of the Rail Road to that place and of our State Capitol, seems to have passed off with admirable success. We notice several highly complimentary notices of it in papers abroad, from some of the editorial fraternity who were so fortunate as to be present, and from visitors, a number of whom were in attendance from Virginia and different parts of this State. From all accounts, the citizens of our metropolis have done themselves great credit in the manner of its conduct and in sustaining well the honor and character of the "old North State."

The National Intelligencer, one of the leading Federal Bank organs of the North, contains an account of a late address delivered by one of their travelling, peddling speech-makers, and says, in conclusion: "He complied with their wishes, so far as to sing a patriotic song, called the 'Tippecanoe Raisin.'" This certainly caps the climax. What are we coming to? Log Cabin parades, hard cider guzzling, and harlequin performances, with bufoon songs of the "Settin' on a Rail" order, relied upon as the means in this country and at this age of the world, to elect a dumb candidate to the Presidency! What next?

On a Coroner's Inquest was held over the body of Mr. Andrew Holdhouse, Jr., who was found dead in the road, a few miles from his residence, about 8 or 9 miles east of Salisbury, on the 2nd instant. Mr. H. it seems, had left home in a one-horse carry-all, the evening before he was found, for the purpose of going to another plantation to commence his harvest, and on his appearance, the horses, from some cause, ran away with the wagon a considerable distance, and when found was hung against a tree on the side of the road,

and Mr. Holdhouse lying in the road 8 or 10 steps in the rear, dead and very much bruised. Verdict of the Jury—"Accidental Death."

Mr. Holdhouse was a most industrious, hard-working citizen, and the head of a family, whose bereavement is truly distressing.

The Season.—We have had within the last month in the region of country immediately around this place, a number of most destructive hail storms. The wheat crop, which had before suffered much from the ravages of the fly, has been greatly injured, and in many places, who's fields are entirely destroyed, and others will be hardly worth harvesting. Cotton looks very badly and promises but little. The oats crop is fine and abundant, and the corn crop promises to be equal.

See the western carmen.

Mr. Davies: I understand that the Federal Whigs of Guilford County are going to cause me to be here in the 1st Round, with horse, tool, and baggage—I am from the Greenbrier's paper, that they have organized for a number of barrels of lead to bring me with them, and that they are going to go down and capture Guilford battle-ground, and build a "log cabin," to haul all the way here.—I am, also, at their public meeting, they appointed a Committee to choose music, engage musicians, and select songs,—so that they will come singing, fiddling, dancing, and drinking hard cider.—But, what I wish to know is this—whether these people mean to hold out the idea, by building a log cabin on Guilford battle-ground, that they, or their forefathers, had any hand in that glorious affair? If they had any hand in it, it is a query if it was not on the wrong side. The battle was fought in Guilford, but not by Guilford.

I heard a Federal Lawyer not long ago boast that Guilford County contains more Whigs than any other County in the State.—All I can say is, that this was not the case in 1776.—Whigs then were rather scarce in that section of country.—If Guilford at this time contains more of those things called Whigs, it will scarcely be denied that it also contains more of those called Abolitionists, than the whole State besides.

To show you that Guilford has always been a pretty loyal County, I here send you an Address sent to the Royal Governor of the Province, by a number of the inhabitants of that County the year before the Declaration of Independence.

It may be seen in the Documentary History of the United States, Vol. 2, of Series 4.

Here it is:

1776.

"Address of the inhabitants of Guilford County,

North Carolina, to the Governor:

"To His Excellency, James Martin, Esq.: We, his Majesty's most loyal subjects of the County of Guilford, and province of North Carolina, beg leave to lay before your Excellency, that we hold in open detestation all illegal and unwarrenable proceedings against his Majesty's crown and dignity. That whereas, there is a general dispute between his Majesty and the Colonies of America, past our knowledge to determine what the event may be; we therefore hold a firm attachment to his Majesty, King George the Third, his crown and dignity; and we being a poor and unhappy people, living under the reflection of the late and unhappy insurrection; we therefore, have taken this opportunity to show forth our loyalty to his Majesty and his lawful commands; and, for further confirmation, hereto subscribe our names, as maintaining our rights under a legal authority."

This loyal Address was signed by a judicious number of the loyal subjects of Guilford.—They do not that method to "show forth their loyalty to the King." The present generation in Guilford, are going to show their loyalty to the Tariff-Abolition candidate, by hauling about log cabins, singing songs, dancing fandango, and drinking hard cider.

A REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Emmons: As certain designing demagogues of the Federal party in this County, are endeavoring, secretly, to make the uninformed portion of our citizens believe that the taking of the Census, and the numerous questions to be asked and answered, is a plan of Mr. Van Buren to enable him to lay a direct tax on the People, I will thank you to publish the following paragraph, which I find in a late No. of the "Philadelphia Saturday Courier." This paper is strictly neutral in politics, and is a high-toned, ably conducted family newspaper. I am aware that none but a man of the lowest regard for truth and good morals would attempt to practice such a base deception upon the unsuspecting—but, nevertheless, there are men, even those aspiring to honorable distinctions in society, who are doing so, and hence the necessity for their exposure.

AN OBSERVER.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

"To prepare for taking the Census.—In taking the Census for 1840, the persons employed for that purpose will ask of every farmer questions to the following effect: What is the number of your horses, cattle, sheep, swine?—What is the probable value of your poultry?—How many bushels wheat were produced on your farm in 1839? How many of barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, Indian corn? How many pounds of wool, hops,

